TES WEATHER To-DAY .- The probabilities in the clear or partly cloudy.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Capitol Notes.

ders of the Legislature now retors of getting any Centennial n as utterly hopeless, yet there talk about trying for \$5,000. Republican members voted terday. Blaine's speech rivis also lost the measure

vesterday evening made the ument in the Knight-Johnson Senite Committee on Priviions. The committee now ber in band, and will probably four or hye days. General Johnwho have closely watched the the contest, have every reason it a large majority of the comert in his favor.

provides for building : Buesauan and Clifton to take effect unless the to actively proceed towards within a certain time. litely presented in the House

unifier is signed by numerous lifehmond, and prays that the aged that cattle may be sold at ouse on any day of the week. the House announced at the session vesterday that General Le would, at 7:30 to-night, adconditions on Immigration in . Som. Carpenter, delegate from Alle-

and Crair, who has been sick at home small-pox, is out of danger. William R. Kayser, of Staunton, was apned a notary public yesterday by the

A Stone-Cutter Killed by a Negro. SENDING OF A DRIVE-RESULT OF THE CORO-- INCESTIGATION-THE ACCUSED ARREST

Yesterday evening an inquest was held pon the body of John Mullin, a stone-cutged about twenty-six years, who died legarding-house, No. 2414 east Main sterday morning, or during Wednesof, from the effects of a blow dealt on by John Hill, a negro back-driver. A al of testimony was taken, but the affair may Mullin, accompanied by a med Daniel Carey, started out of Mr. Patrick Laughlin's a negro named John Hill. en out about three hours bout half-past 5 o'clock at Twenty-first and Main drink and to pay the charge him for the evening. tarkeeper, Mr. John Conaty, was rinks a dispute arose with the he amount they were to pay The driver asked five dollars, that the charge was in accordhe city rates. Mulfin claimed was exorbitant, and that he

av more than three dollars lowever, he consented to take but Mullin refused to pay more are, and said it would be best ir. Laughlin. A messenger ly sent to the stable, but he coming back that it was debe carriage, drive to the sta-Mr. Laughlin's house,

le, on Eighteenth street, dollars, and then came out They had gone but a -Mr. Mullin being a step or of Mr. Carey-when the driver, of the stable, accosted with an eath asked him if he the five dollars. Mullin cursed v. and said that he had not. Hill saving that he would have had ive dollars if he had not found

in the interest of and subordinate to the c. and cursed Mullin again. a pistol which he had in his he could even cock it his seized him and the pistol and "come along and not have any Mullin said he would, but bereleased his hold the negro driver as about five or six feet from him. treadful blow with a piece of a about five or six feet long. The the ground, and Muliin staggerstunned and blinded, in the arms of

ken into Mr. Laughlin's house, Laughim's wife washed the blood sent for Dr. Jackson, Dr. after making an examid the contused wound not the injured man would morning. He then left, party. It was a matter of great importance was placed in a carriage and to the Government of the United Stateslodgings, at No. 2414 Main to bed. During the night be nd breathed heavily, but it was unteverable symptom. In work, a room mate went to rouse

istact, arrested Hill and constation-house, where he ice Court. His case was called in the United States be condemned. arrand postponed until the 15th in-

ersation with Sergeant Wren the stated that he had struck Mullin behad snapped a pistel at him three id that Mr. Laughlin saw it all. Mr. was sent for, but denied any perwledge of the matter. The prier also asked Wren how Mr. Mullin was, del seemed to be surprised and startled to

It was in evidence before the jury that us was deard during the difficulty, he empty chambers in the pisto the fact that one of Mullin's ad discourged them a day or that to the killing, and that the pistol belong to Mollin, and was in his posa rather by accident than otherwise. evry decided that Mullin came to his

January, 1876, by John Hill. A post-nortem examination of the body

will be made this morning. The decrased was quite a popular young sar, and his friends are greatly incensed at the manner in which he came to his death.

His body will be taken to his home to-day. negro well knows to the Rich- these suits: They are claims: hond police, and has already served out one berm in the penitentiary.

Qualifier.-Robert P. Brooks (colored) daililed to practice law in the Hustings Court yesterday. He was introduced to the altorney.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XLIX. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1876.

SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS YESTERDAY.

OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWS- THE COUNTIES NOT TO PAY THE CLAIMS FOR SALT-JUSTICE TO A SUFFERER FROM MILITARY RULE-BURRUSS TO GO TO THE PENITEN-TIARY-OTHER BUSINESS.

> In the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday, all the judges present except Judge Bouldin, Judge Anderson delivered his opinion in the cases of the Board of Supervisors of King and Queen vs. Fauntleroy; of Pittsylvania county. This is a claim evi-Terry, assignee, as Board of Supervisors of denced by a note for \$30,000, payable sixty Pittsylvania; White's executrix vs. The County of Surry; Board of Supervisors of by the county of Pittsylvania to the Stafford vs. Hewett's executor, better known Bank of Pittsylvania, for money loaned to reviewing the results of the war in its legal

aspects, said: The Constitution of the State prohibits the county courts from making a levy or to collect taxes to pay any debt or obligation c eated for the purpose of aiding any rebellion against the United States. A similar inhibition is made as to the United States, or any State, by the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

It might be contended that the contracts n question could not fall within the prohibition because the late war was not a rebellion. But we cannot doubt that the language was intended to apply, however inappropriate, to the secession movement and to the ale war between the States. The provision n the State Constitution imparts an inhibition to any county, city, or corporation to pay any debt which was contracted in order o maintain the act of secession or in aid of the Confederacy; for the war was prosecuted by the Confederate States for those bjects which is called rebellion.

This court in De Rothschilds as. The Auditor (22 Gratt., 41) and in Courth vs. Chalmley (20 Gratt., 404) held that the present Government is

NOT LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE

for any debt contracted or liability incurred by the authorities baying control of the State after the ordinance of secession was adopted. Judge Staples, delivering the opinion in the former case, says: It is easy to demonstrate that this is not the Rich- forced now against the said counties. Upon asylum. The wagons were first driven to of the Executive Committee. mond government, nor the successor of that government; and consequently that it is not | those who contracted the debts, or got any- out being unloaded, were sent by the comanswerable for the debts contracted by that thing for them, or ever promised to pay them, manding officer directly to the asylum, government. But if the State Government but upon the people of the several counties authority of the State Government?

tion extends to contracts made by the State, though they may not have been made in aid or ought to have been-the men who of the rebellion, whilst as to contracts made by the county

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION .

extends only to such as were made in aid of the rebellion. But in neither case would of a cause which lay near to the hearts of all, the prohibition in the State Constitution amount to anything if the contract was valid those who bore the heat and burden of the and binding before the Constitution was adopted. A State can no more impair the loss of everything should have thrown upon obligation of a contract by adopting a constitution than by passing a law. (The Home- supplies were evidently furnished or the woolsey, 18; How., U. S. R., 334, and White & Hart and al., Wall, —.) Nor could the State release itself from a valid obligation the State release itself from a valid obligation been paid. If unsuccessful they had no booty; and third, forced contributions or merely by declaring that the agents of the State by whom the contract was made were only pretended agents or usurpers, if they were not so in

That the contracts made by the State or the counties of the Confederacy are not and ruin were brought upon the States and obligatory upon the State or the counties in their present relations to the Union does not therefore rest upon their repudiation by the right that a part of those populations who State Constitution, but upon other grounds, so that it is a matter of no consequence that the prohibition as to contracts made by the State is unqualified, whilst the prohibition as to those made by counties, cities, or corporations is qualified. They both rest upon

THE SAME BASIS : and that is, that they are not binding upon the State or the counties in their present relations to the Union as part of it or incorporated with it, because they were the acts of bodies which were organized in hostility to The Confederate State of Virginia had taken the Union, in combination with others, and for its overthrow.

The question is not whether the county had the right as a division of a Confederate State to make the contracts in question, or whether such contracts were binding upon the county as an integral part of a Confederate State. But it is whether, after the Confederacy has become extinct, and the county, through the State, has renounced and abrogated the acts of secesssion and the Confederacy, and been restored to its place in the government of the Union, shall be

BOUND BY CONTRACTS made by a county court which was acting

Confederacy. itself from its valid and binding obligations salt was rendered necessary by the war, and by changing its Constitution and inserting a was necessary to encourage and strengthen provision therein declaring them to be null the people to maintain the war for the estaband void, I apprehend that upon the over- lishment of the Confederacy. But in this throw of the Confederacy and the suppression | case it is strange that the money was not of resistance to the Government of the Union | borrowed for it was competent for that Government to disclaim all liability for the debts contracted by the Confederacy, and to require that in reconstructing the governments of the States which had united in the Confederacy they should disclaim all obligation for debts which they or their several counties and municipalities had contracted in the secession movement or in aid of the Confederacy; and this only upon the ground of want of identity between the contracting and paying

indeed, a requirement of STATE NECESSITY.

It is easy to see at a glance how embarrassing it would have been to that Government to have restored all the States which had united in resistance to its authority with the immense burden of debt which they and hars Micheals and Allen, of the their several counties and municipalities had contracted in maintaining the Confederacy. And upon no principle of law, or reason, or up until the prisoners were taken | natural right could a refusal on the part of

> And it would not have been less embarrassing to the States themselves who resumed their position in the Union, and to their respective counties and municipalities. would, in fact, have been to assume a burden which would have been oppressive, insupportable, and absolutely ruinous to them; and this would have been really the source of embarrassment to the Government of the United States. The failure of the Confederacy, and the incalculable loss of property which it devolved upon its citizens, utterly there is incapacitated them to assume and pay

their respective counties and municipalities such claims, and that it would be inequitable had contracted in their efforts to maintain it. now to enforce their levy upon the people of opinion of the court. And upon no principle of right and justice the several counties of this Commonwealth. were they in general bound to do it. These The inclination of my mind was at first ous blow on the head with a piece of debts were contracted for the maintenance arriage pole administered on the 12th of of the Confederacy, or were rendered necessary by reason of secession. If them had been so Confederacy the necessity would not have arisen and the debt would not have been contracted. All went into it with one consent, resolved to take the chances and to bear the consequences.

As to the particular claims involved in spective counties for supplies furnished the poor and soldiers' families, and for Confedsait for the people of the county; all of which was rendered necessary by the act of secession and the formation of the confed- of the State and debts contracted in the name Anderson delivering the opinion of the Discharged.—Mrs. John Dull erate money loaned the county to purchase | was of the opinion that the Constitution of ourt by Mr. E. C. Cabell, Commonwealth's eracy of States which was consequent and for the benefit of the several counties in court.

is a claim of Samuel G. Fauntleroy, Jr., against the county of King and Queen, for \$10,500 lent the county February 2, 1865, to justice of this prohibition, however he might firmed, Judge Staples delivering the opin-disapprove of it or the language in which it ion of the court The loan was made under an order of the County Court of said county directing that sum to be borrowed for the purpose aforesaid. Prior to the loan it appears that the said court, at its January term, 1865, made an order directing that the families of all deserters should be striken from the list of soldiers' families requiring aid.

THE NEXT CASE

days after the 17th of February, 1865, as the "salt cases." Judge Anderson, after said county under an order of the County Court made at the May term, 1863, and purports to have been made by J. A. Lovelace, agent for and in behalf of said county, under the authority vested in him by the order aforesaid, which appears to have been assigned to Harvey Terry, the appellant, who claims the scaled value, \$500.

The next case is White's executrix us.

THE COUNTY OF SURRY. The court is of opinion that the plaintiff failed to appeal from the decision of the supervisors within the time limited by law; and that although the objection was not natic Asylum, in which the certified evimade in the County Court nor in the Circuit late to make the objection here. The order of the supervisors must therefore stand, and all the subsequent proceedings in the County annulled.

The next cases are the Board of Supervisors of

STAFFORD COUNTY

us. Hewett's estate. This is a claim of T. H. Hewett against the said county on an account for goods furnished to the families of Confederate soldiers under an order made by the of May, 1861.

claims can be rightfully and lawfully enwhom would the burden fall? Not upon Fort Magruder, and from that place, withs not responsible, how can the counties be, charged-upon men who received nothing the inmates. The ground taken by the Asywhich are subordinate to and act under the for what is now demanded of them except so lum is that the Federal commander had by far as it subserved the Confederacy and aided the laws of war the right to capture the It is true that the constitutional prohibi- in its support, in which they who made the demand were as much interested as they were, the property was subsequently appropriated

PERILLED THEIR LIVES,

endured the hardships and exposures of the field, &c., and the camp, shed their blood and surrendered their estates in the support but which was lost. It is not right that day for the common cause and suffered the them also the burden of these claims. The good reason to expect payment, and their levies for the supp they had contracted directly with the Con- protection of the inhabitants. federate Government instead of with the had aided the cause by

LENDING MONEY

or selling supplies to the counties for their poor, &c., and the families of the soldiers, or to provide salt for the people to buy, should hold the rest of the people bound, after bearing their own losses, to make good to them the losses which they had sustained by the failure of the common cause. The claim against the county of Pittsylvania stands upon no higher ground than the others. possession of the Smyth salt-works, and had supply of salt for their people at cost for cash as early as 1862-'63, and the County

Court of PITTSYLVANIA APPOINTED AN AGENT early in that year to receive Pittsylvania's share of the salt to be furnished by the State, and to distribute it, according to a certain ratio, by sale, to the people of the county, for cash; and to this end he was authorized to borrow money on behalf of the county; which doubtless it was intended should be refunded out of the sales of the salt to the people of the county. This whole scheme both in the legislation of the Confederate Legislature of the State and in the action of Whilst it is true that a State cannot release the County Court to supply the people with

THE PURPOSE AUTHORIZED

by the court until nearly two years afterwards-it would seem not until the 19th of February, 1865, but a few weeks before the fall of the Confederacy-and when it was in extremis, when the money borrowed was really as worthless as waste-paper, and when it was too late for the county to derive any benefit from the loan; and it seems that the county never got a bushel of the sal'. The bank was doubtless glad to exchange a portion of the worthless paper for the note in question. It could lose nothing by the operation if it never realized anything upon the note, and there was a possible chance yet for the Confederacy. It was nothing better than a gambling speculation, and has no equity upon its face. It would be manifestly inequitable to hold the present population of the county bound to pay it. A large proportion of them were, perhaps, not interested for

THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFEDERACY, and those of them who were derived no benefit from the loan. They never got a particle of salt, and if they had they would have had to pay for it. And if the scheme had been carried out most successfully it was never contemplated that they should be required to pay twice for the salt they gotfirst to the agent, and then, by levy, to the county. I cannot discriminate between this case and the others. My opinion as to all of them I do not rest exclusively or mainly upon constitutional inhibition, State or Federal, but upon the ground, and chiefly, that

upon the present Government of the State, which the States of the Confederacy and or upon its counties or municipalities, to pay averse to the conclusion to which I have als. From the Circuit Court of Alexandria. arrived, but after much reflection and careful Affirmed, Judge Christian delivering the consideration, which the difficulty and the opinion of the court. great importance of the subject demanded, the foregoing is the conclusion of my best judgment.

Judge Moncure concurred in the opinion of Judge Anderson. Judge Christian dissented, and said he would hereafter write out his of

JUDGE STAPLES

thereon. If there had been no secession and the State. The payment of the former is White's executrix vs. The County Court of day.

qualification, no matter for what purpose the county. Reversed, Judge Anderson dedebt was contracted. As to the latter, the constitutional prohibition only applies where the debt was created for aiding the Confededisapprove of it or the language in which it ion of the court.

is expressed, it is the SUPREME ORGANIC LAW

of the land, and must be obeyed. When, therefore, it appears that a debt contracted by a county during the war was contracted for the purpose of aiding the struggle, the payment is expressly probibited by the Constitution, and creates no binding obligation On the contrary, if it appears that the debt is is Terry, assignee, vs. Board of Supervisors of such a character as might have been contracted in a time of peace; if it appertains to the ordinary police regulations of a county in other words, if it appears that the debt was not created for the purpose of aiding in the prosecution of the war, and is in other respects valid, such a debt is a valid contract. and must be paid.

Judge Staples said that hereafter he would write out his opinion in full. The result is, in brief, that in no case be fore the court will the counties be compelled

A Citizen Righted. Judge Staples delivered the opinion in the case of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum vs. Gar-

to pay the claims for the salt in question.

This was an action of trover brought by George W. Garrett against the Eastern Lu deuce discloses that from the beginning of Court, and is made for the first time in this the year 1863 to the close of the war the court, the County Court had no jurisdiction | Federal troops stationed at Williamsburg of the case, and all the subsequent proceed- controlled the asylum. Previous to this ings were non coram judice, and it is not too the superintendent appointed by the Pierpont Government had the management for a brief period. There was no board of direc tors, the members having left, &c. Many of and Circuit Courts must be set aside and the subordinate officers, however, remained in the discharge of their duties. During the time the military had control they furnished supplies for the asylum, often sending parties into the country and taking supplies from the citizens. In January, 1865, a party of

PEDERAL SOLDIERS.

under the command of a captain, was sent County Court of said county on the 15th day out for this purpose, and visited the residence of plaintiff. They took all his corn I am of opinion that neither of these and salted pork, sufficient to fill ten fourhorse wagons, one of which belonged to the where the provisions were left for the use of plaintiff's property; and the mere fact that USE OF THE ASYLUM

cannot impose upon that institution any legal

liability to account for its value. Judge Staples said in his opinion, of which this is only a synopsis, that the general rule well settled by the humanity and policy of modern times is to abstain from taking the property of private citizens without making compensation unless in special cases declared by the necessary operations of war. The exceptions are - first, seizures by way of penalty for military offences; second, property taken on the field or in storming a loss is no more than it would have been if or as indemnity for maintaining order and

subordinate divisions. The cause in which to the rule is sometimes found in the peall were engaged perished, and desolation culiar nature of the property which is subject to capture. If the hostile power has an their populations who were consecrated to interest in the property which is available its success. And it does not seem to be to him for purposes of war that fact makes it prima facie liable to capture. Thus cotton, being a subject of foreign and domestic commerce, and one of the main sinews of war relied upon by the Confederate authorities for the purchase of arms and the preservation and extension of public credit, it was always held in the Federal courts to be a lawful subject of capture. In support of these views the learned judge cited a number of authorities. In the present case the seizure of the

plaintiff's property COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED

upon either of the grounds mentioned. The undertaken to furnish the counties with a only one of them which furnishes any semblance of warrant for the act is that the goods were taken by way of military requisition or assessment. It will be observed, however, that the provisions were not taken for the use of the army or for the benefit of tee, and the grateful thanks of the order the United States Government. It was not the design of the officer to appropriate the property to either of these objects. It is one thing to exercise the right of capture for the Government, and another and very different thing to seize and capture the property of one citizen merely for the purpose of transferring it to another.

THESE POSITIONS were enforced at considerable length by va-

rious authorities and illustrations. The result was the court held that the Federal officer at Williamsburg could not deprive the plaintiff of his right of property by seizing and appropriating the same to the use of the asylum. The judgment of the Circuit Court of James City County was therefore affirmed.

From the opinion of the court Judge Christian dissented.

Burruss to go to the Penitentiary. Judge Moncure delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Burruss vs. The Commonwealth. Roger D. Burruss, formerly a school-teacher, of Goochland county, was first tried in the Hustings Court last spring on the charge of forging the name of Allen & Brother to an order on Truman A. Parker & Co. for \$47.25. After the jury had been sworn in and the order produced in evidence it appeared that the order was for \$47.23. On account of the variation between the allegation and proof a verdict of "not guilty " was rendered by the jury. Accused was held to answer another indictment. The second indictment stated the amount named in the order correctly, and Burruss was found guilty and sentenced to

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT in the penitentiary. There were various

bills of exceptions tiled during the second trial, but none of them held good, and the judgment of the Hustings Court of Richmond was affirmed. Burruss, who has been in jail for eight or nine month, will now go to the penitentiary to serve out his term. He is about fifty years of age, is well educated and respectably connected. Fondness for opium

is said to be his besetting sin. Summary of the Day's Work.

The following is a summary of the cases disposed of by the Supreme Court yester-Burruss vs. The Commonwealth. From the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond.

Affirmed, Judge Moncure delivering the Fowle, Snowden & Co. vs. The Alexan-

Board of Supervisors of King and Queen County vs. Fauntleroy. From the Circuit Court of King and Queen. Reversed, Judge Anderson delivering the opinion of the court.

Board of Supervisors of Stafford County

formation of a confederacy these debts expressly prohibited without reservation or Surry. From the Circuit Court of Surry | THE METHODISTS IN COUNCIL

livering the opinion of the court. Eastern Lunatic Asylum vs. Garrett. From the Circuit Court of the county of rate cause. Whatever may be the policy or James City and city of Williamsburg. Af-

Young by, &c., vs. Barnar and als. From the Circuit Court of Dinwiddie. Fully argued by G. S. Bernard for the appellant and submitted.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Grange was opened by Worthy Mas-

ter White at 10 A. M., and the Committee on Fire Insurance reported the following: We recommend the inauguration of a fire constitute a committee to take charge of the in this city. business. We recommend that the master, to value the property of such members of the order in their respective granges as desire to bave their property insured. We believe insurance can be effected on this plan at the rate of (\$4) four dollars on the (\$1,000) one thousand dollars, which is less than one half of the usual charges by insurance companies. The salaries of the master, secretary, and treasurer of the State Grange should be increased in proportion to the increase of labor required of them; and we believe the interest on the premium-money will meet the extra pay of the officers of the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The Grange proceeded to the election of result: Overseer, F. W. Chiles, of Louisa; Steward, William McComb, of Gordons-Bristol; Chaplain, Rev. D. R. Fulder, of Mecklenburg; Treasurer, P. F. Cogbill, of Petersburg; Secretary, M. W. Hazlewood, of Henrico; Gatekeeper, M. B. Hancock, of Charlotte; Ceres, Mrs. James M. Blanton; Pomona, Miss Linda Cogbill; Flora, Mrs. J. W. Lewellen; L. A. Steward, Mrs. J. W.

White, of Charlotte. J. W. White, for two years, and J. M. Spiller, for one year, were elected members

RESQLUTIONS ADOPTED. The resolutions with reference to the completion of the James River and Kanawha canal to Clifton Forge were, after striking out the clause " without aid from the Federal Government," unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted asking our representatives in the Legislature to pass a ill encouraging sheep-husbandry. Various other resolutions were offered and appropriately referred. The Grange then adjourned, at 4 o'clock.

o 71 P. M. Night Session.

night at 7½ o'clock. During the sessions of yesterday reports rance, Master's Report, Secretary's Report,

INSTRUCTION. The subject of "instruction" we regard as the most important and essential, and in fact we believe the very life in the future of he order hangs upon it. The lack of reliable and substantial information felt among the members generally is wonderful. It has been a sad negligence in the past among agiculturists to pass over the great and essential duty of acquiring a higher and more

extended information. And it is only by

enlightening the mind that we can influence the will and give strength to the volition which must accomplish our work. The mind must be the emancipator of the bondsmen of the soil. Muscle can never compete with brain toughened by use. And it is this power we must seek, by which the timid can be encouraged and the irresolute supported; and it is by the proper exercise of this mighty influence the number of back he said to Mr. Cramer that subordinate granges in Virginia can be in- he did not know whether he was a stituted to their fullest number, and, taking preacher or not, and even if he was he in every honest farmer, extending our order

from the beautiful sea-shore of the East to tne grassy Alleghanies of the West. * * The action of the Worthy Master pertaining to the inauguration of the Virginia Patron is heartily concurred in by the committhroughout the entire State is due Brother J. W. Lewellen for his efficient aid to the order by the able management of his paper, the Virginia Patron.

Sundry amendments to the constitution, of much importance, were considered and adopted, but before concluding the subject the Grange, at 12:40, adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY. - The followng were sent on to the grand jury : Henderson Johnson (colored), for feloniously breaking and entering in the day-time the dwelling house of W. J. Johnson and in the western end of the city. Now thes stealing one lot of lead pipe. Walter Harris, Arthur Thomas, and James Peerford, three youthful colored sneakthieves, charged with breaking into the house of Dickerson & Wood and stealing twenty dollars in United States currency and lot of confectioneries.

Rachael Coleman (colored), an old offender was charged with stealing one coupling-pin from the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. She was pronounced not guilty, required to give surety for her good behavior for sixty days, and committed in default.

M. M. Burton, charged with cursing, abusing, and threatening to assault Harrison Nolting, was required to give surety to keep the peace.

John E. Brook was acquitted of unlawfully converting to his own use ten dollars belonging to-Ashburner & Co. Jennie Bell was acquitted of arson, to have been committed January 10th, on Chimborazo Hill. She was afterwards committed for sixty days as a suspicious charac-

Many of the colored people who are summoned to attend the Police Court as witnesses, when the Bible is offered them to swear upon, take the book in their hands and kiss their fingers instead of the book. In this way they satisfy their consciences that when they give false evidence they are not committing perjury. A man was caught in the act yesterday.

ADMITTED TO BAIL .- United States Commissioner Matthew F. Pleasants yesterday admitted to bail Messrs. Ezekiel Myers Thomas J. McCaleb, and Joseph A. West, citizens of Petersburg, who are charged with violations of the internal revenue law. Each accused was required to furnish security in the sum of \$2,000 for each indictment against him. R. G. Pegram and Louis L. Marks undertook for Myers (four cases), B. S. Burch for McCaleb (two cases), and H. T. dria and Washington Railroad Company and Tatum, William Ellis, and B. S. Burch for Joseph A. West (five cases). Accused are to appear before the United States grand ury at its April term.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. - A temperance meeting will be held at Union-Station church this evening at 8 o'clock under the aut spices of the General Temperance Com- of this kind: mittee of Richmond and Manchester. There Resolved, That the Methodists will abanvs. Hewett (two cases). From the Circuit will be speaking by prominent members of don the church enterprise in Sidney. Court of Stafford. Reversed, Judge An- the order and by other distinguished gentle derson delivering the opinion of the court. men. The choir of the Union-Station church just the thing to stir up the people. He Terry, assignee, vs. The Board of Super- will furnish appropriate music. The public

> DISCHARGED. - Mrs. John Dull was dis- that there was more opposition to building charged from the Church Lastitute yesters the church in Sidney than in any other quar-

THE MEETING AT THE BROAD-STREET CHURCH EXPLAINED-AN INTERESTING DEBATE-THE CHANCES FOR CHURCH-EXTENSION IN THE WEST END-WHAT THE OTHER DENOMINATIONS HAVE DONE-CHAPELS THAT ARE EYE-SORES,

In response to a call signed-by Messrs. Thomas Branch, W. Holt Richardson, R. H. Whitlock, T. Wiley Davis, Gilbert J. Hunt, J. Thompson Brown, Robert Perdue, David Parr, and Charles Hagan, representing Centenary, Broad-Street, Trinity, Union-Station, Clay-Street, Sidney, Manchester, Nicholson-Street, and Oregon-Hill Methodist churches about seventy-five-may be a few moreladies and gentlemen assembled last night in insurance feature in the State Grange, and the Broad-Street Methodist church to conthat the master, secretary, and treasurer sider matters of importance to Methodism

There was no fire in the furnaces, or very overseer, lecturer, secretary, and treasurer little, and the church was so cold that there of each subordinate grange, any three of seemed at one time to be little chance of getwhom may act, constitute a committee ting up much enthusiasm even among the warmest friends of that good cause that was so earnestly pressed upon the meeting to portant changes made in the policy of the wards the close.

ITS OBJECT EXPLAINED.

before 8 o'clock Mr. J. Thompson Brown called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. J. N. Wilkinson as chairman. Mr. Wilkinson was accordingly selected, and Mr. Brown, after first modestly declining, consented to act as secretary.

Bishop Doggett offered an appropriate

prayer; after which Rev. W. W. Bennett. D. D., explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of extending the church operations, particularly in the western part of the city. He said that they must the remaining officers with the following have a larger and better church-building in Sidney, which every Sunday is taxed to its Lecturer, George W. Koiner, of Augusta; utmost to accomodate its large and increasing membership. He then gave an ville: Assistant Steward, Isaac B. Dunn, of interesting history of Sidney Mission from its establishment until now, when it is so crowded. He said that it was not an individual enterprise, but one in which all members should take part. Within the past eighteen months two Episcopal churches have been erected; another new chapel of another denomination bas been established; the Catholics have purchased a lot, and they are going to put up an imposing edifice; the Presbyterians have bought a lot, and the Baptists, too, and we, said the speaker, are placed in the position that some move must be made. He was aware that all the Methodist churches had been at great expense to fit up and repair their churches, but they must now lend a helping hand to the enterprise in the West End.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO BUILD IT. Dr. Bennett next referred to what the enterprising friends of the cause had already done in the West End. They have bought an eligible lot fronting sixty feet on Cherry street. Upon this lot there is a large brick building. The bricks in that building will go far towards constructing the church. Conferring the fifth degree and installation | Plans have been submitted by some of the of officers was made the special order for to- best builders for a church fifty by seventy feet with a school-room forty by fifty feet, which will be completed, ready were received from the following special for occupancy, for \$15,000. He thought tha standing committees: Finance, Fire Insu-there ought to, be a church there which would cost about \$25,000. He believed in could be built; but we intend, said be, to have the next best one, and that will be the nounced by Bishop Doggett. From the report of the Committee on the Master's Report we extract the following:

The subject of "instruction" and the Will from the Methodists we mean to and solicit the aid of all.

Rev. Mr. Ray, pastor of Main-Street church, was the next speaker in behalf of the cause. He said that the church must be built; there must not be any "we will try" about it. He then went on to give quite an interesting sketch of his pastoral life for a brief period in Richmond when the city was in the hands of the Federal soldiers. He was temporarily in charge of the Broad-Street church while Dr. Duncan was away. One day a person came into his study and said, "I am Rev. Mr. Cramer; I am a brother-in-law of General Grant, and want to preach in this church next Sunday." Mr. Ray told him that he would

give him a reply later. When he came thought it very doubtful whether his (Ray's) people would like to hear him preach; and if he was a preacher he thought he might have at least waited uptil he had oeen invited to preach, even if he was General Grant's brother-in-law. He then spoke of his residence in Rich

mond eighteen years ago and his connection with the Clay-Street mission, and wound up by telling the meeting bow a goodly sum could be raised; and said that they meant to have \$15,000, and that they would canvass the city thoroughly to secure it.

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH. Rev. Mr. Vanderslice pext urged the importance of the move. He said it was a

matter of life and death. If we do not build a church for the congregation we might as well close up the doors of the present building. For seventeen years we have, said be, had undisputed possession of the territory people (the other churches) are crowding us on all sides. He knew that a large proportion of the population in that neighborhood wanted to go to a Methodist church, but they would now even come down as far a- Tr nity, Broad-Street. and Centenary, because there was no accommodation for them in the West End. There were many persons who, if they were not converted in the Methodist Church, would go down to perdition, because he knew that they would not be converted in another church. Therefore it was a matter of life and death that a new and spacious church should be built.

BISHOP DOGGETT'S OPINION.

Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., said that the subject was one worthy of the most pious consideration, and his heart was fully in its success. He rather enjoyed the secret way in which the meeting had been gotten up, for many persons had not the least idea what it was for.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's remarks the Chair suggested that it might be well to postpone any action at this meeting, and refer the whole sut ject to the official boards of the several churches, and let the boards talk it over, and then call another mass-meeting and see what can be done.

MR. BLEDSOE AND THE NEWSPAPEES. Rev. Mr. Bledsoe agreed with the views expressed by the Chair. He didn't think that the small number present represented Methodism in Richmond. He didn't want it to go into the papers in the morning that the Methodists had taken up a collection and raised a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollars. He would therefore move that the whole matter be referred to the official boards, and when they have agreed upon some plan they can call a mass-meeting. I'is true, many had seen it in the paper, but very few knew what it meant.

Rev. Mr. Ray mean while had conversed with a number of persons in various parts of the church, and announced to the Chair that already one friend had offered \$100. CHAPELS THAT ARE EYE-SORES.

Mr. Brown said that he was rather inclined to second the motion, but he thought the meeting had better discuss a resolution

He believed that that resolution would be would rather have a fair and general expression of the laymen present than their dollars and cents at present. He thought

ne square, three months....

End who describe the chapels that other denominations have put up as eye-sores. They say if you can't put up a firstclass church we will give you liberally. He believed it would be a good investment. Whenever anybody spoke of the good work of the Baptists be felt that he would like to pull off his bat and hurrab for them. He honored their labors and their success in Sidney. We must, said be, build up Oregon-Hill church as well as Sidney, or else that church will have to be abandoned. He believed that this centennial year would close the history of Sidney church unless some great effort is made to accomplish the object

THE DISPATCH.

One square, one insertion

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

CASH-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

he had in view. GUESSED IT.

Rev. Mr. McGilvray said that he had seen the advertisement in the paper, and thought that it was in the interest of the Sidney church. He was glad that he had not been mistaken. He hoped great good would be the result of the meeting, and that the object he friends of the measure had in view would be accomplished. It was a grand enterprise, in which all ought to be interested.

Rev. L. A. Peterson said that he had grave apprehensions as-to the progress of Methodism in Richmond unless there were imfriends of the Church. A meeting was not the place to get money. Everybody knew that, and he would dislike for it to go into the papers that a collection had been taken up, and such a small sum had been raised in this mass-meeting. It would do us no credit.

Mr. Conrad, an enthusiastic friend of the cause and a member of Sidney church, spoke with much fervor in behalf of the work-so much so that Mr. Bledsoe withdrew his motion to refer the subject to the official boards. A VERY COLD CHURCH BUT A WARM HEART.

He hoped that no one would think that he was trying to throw cold water on the scheme. Such was not his purpose. We are cold enough now, he said, and a little warm water would be better. He thought that is might be best to adjourn, leave the cold church, and let the official boards consider the matter. The friends of the cause present will go home and get up an enthusiasm in their families; they will pray over it, and talk about it, and success would ensue. He repeated that the object of the meeting was not distinctly stated for them. Mr. Brown wouldn't have been annoyed by the reporters of the papers, as he says he was, to know the object of the gathering, and Mr. McGilvray would not have had to guess it. He was still unwilling for it to go in the papers that a Methodist mass-meeting had

raised only \$150. THE SUBJECT CONCLUDED.

Rev. D. P. Wills, presiding elder, and Dr. W. W. Parker also addressed the meeting in advocacy of the scheme. Mr. Bledsoe laid before the meeting a communication from Rev. B. B. Beadles and

others of Nicholson-Street church expressing their deep interest in the meeting, and urging the very great necessity for a new church in the East End. The communication was received. Bishop Doggett presented the following; which was agreed to: Resolved, That we do hereby appreciate,

endorse, and recommend the extension of Sidney church, and commend the cause to its friends in Richmond and Manchester. On motion of Rev. Mr. Bledsoe the meeting adjourned, the blessing being pro-

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